

# Schools of the Lake Country

**I**N its educational facilities, no district of equal area in the world boasts of greater wealth than the Finger Lakes Region. With five colleges, a theological seminary, numerous private academies and literally hundreds of grade and high schools, the district not alone provides the best in education for its own youth, but gives training to thousands of students from outside the region who are resident in the lake country during the college terms. Just outside the region are other big universities.

Half the high schools have agricultural courses. Many have specialized technical courses. And in addition, the state experiment station at Geneva and the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca add to the advanced study provided by Cornell University, Elmira College for Women, Wells College for Women, Hobart and William Smith College and Keuka College. To these school resources are added numerous private business schools and several academies, preparatory schools and conservatories.

From the early times when settlers followed the trail blazed by Sullivan, training of the youth has been a paramount objective in the lake country, where education, that bulwark of democracy, has gone

proudly, hand in hand with progress. In 1795 Governor George Clinton laid the foundation for the common school system, when he recommended to the

Legislature the establishment of such schools throughout the state. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Such action was the signal for real impetus to education throughout the lake country, although before this time, crude cabin schools had been for several years in existence in many of the lake settlements.

The first school opened in Tioga County was one taught by David McMaster, in the Newark Valley settlement, in 1796-'97, in the bark covered shanty of Elisha Willson a portion of the time and in Josiah Ball's shoe-shop the remainder. Log school houses were built previous to 1800 in several of the settlements of the county, the first frame one being in Owego in 1802.

The first public school in Chemung county was probably on the site of the present town of Chemung, but there was one taught by Miss Amelia Parkhurst in 1793 in the town of Horseheads. Elmira's first village school opened in 1817, the paths to it leading through the woods.

As early as 1790 the first primitive



Library Tower, Cornell

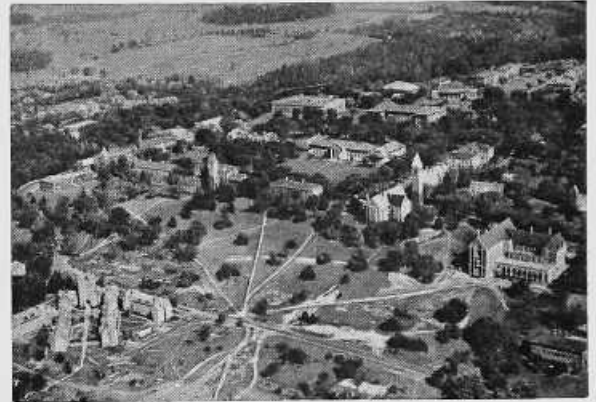
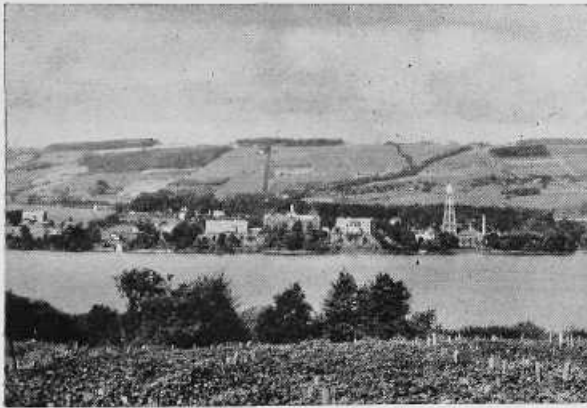


schools appeared in Ontario County, in 1795 the famous old Canandaigua Academy was founded by Phelps and Gorham and it is known that the predecessor of the Geneva Academy, Geneva, operated as early as 1796.

Auburn's first school was a log cabin opened in 1796 almost on the site of the present Holy Family school, two years before the first white child was born in the settlement.

In Ithaca, Tompkins County records show that residents as early as 1796 were represented in the management of the existing schools. Recorded history of

the public schools there goes back to 1816. The first Teachers' Institute in the state was held at Ithaca April 4, 1843. In early days the private academy was virtually the only means of education except for the lowest grades; it soon gave place to the High School, which until more recent years formed the highest education which the majority of the youth of the lake country acquired. Then came the colleges, with the lake country leading in their establishment. Today, the specialists in pedagogy in the lake region are numbered in hundreds. The names of approximately 100 Finger Lakes college professors appear in Who's Who.



Above is shown beautiful Keuka College whose campus lies along the shore of Lake Keuka at Keuka Park.

To the right is an airplane view of Auburn Theological Seminary, now staging a \$1,250,000 expansion campaign.

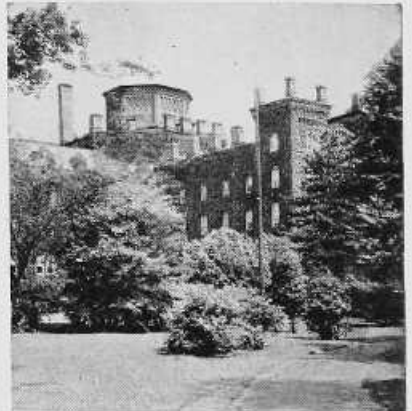
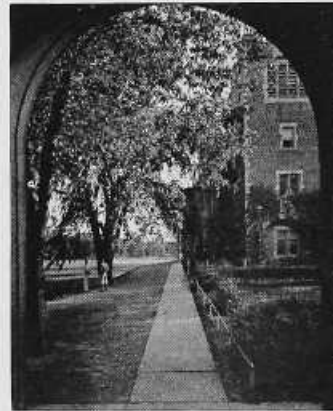
Below is shown a corner of the campus of Wells College, at Aurora on Cayuga Lake.



Above is the way the Cornell University campus looks from an airplane

Below, to the left, is shown the quadrangle of Hobart College at Geneva.

Below is one of the buildings of Elmira College, the oldest college for women in America.





*Cornell University*

Cornell University, founded in 1865 and opened to students in 1868, now has a staff of instruction, research, and extension numbering more than 1,100 persons and an enrollment of 5,600 students. Its campus of 360 acres in the eastern part of the town of Ithaca contains more than sixty buildings devoted to the University's work. Altogether, including land acquired and used for purposes of experiment and demonstration, the University owns 4,000 acres in Ithaca and near it. A part of this domain is the Arnot Forest of 1,800 acres in the town of Cayuta.

The University comprises a graduate school, a college of arts and sciences, a medical college, a law school, and colleges of engineering and architecture, besides the three New York State colleges of agriculture, home economics, and veterinary medicine and surgery. The State agricultural experiment station at Geneva, with experimental farms in Chautauqua county, in the Hudson river valley, and on Long Island is also a part of Cornell University. Recently the medical college, which was established in New York City and Ithaca in 1898, has become associated with New York Hospital in a new medical center at York Avenue and 68th street overlooking the East River.

Established on New York State's share of the Federal land grant of 1862, the University owes its foundation in a larger sense to Ezra Cornell, who devoted a large part of his own fortune to it and whose management of the University's lands realized a net return of \$4,000,000 in endowment. The present endowment is about \$20,000,000. The University's annual income, including State and



On the Campus at Wells

Federal appropriations, is about \$7,000,000. Its total equipment is valued at \$14,000,000. The library comprises 750,000 volumes.

Associated with Ezra Cornell in the foundation was a fellow State Senator, Andrew D. White, who drew up the plan of organization and became the University's first president. He retired in 1885 and devoted the rest of a long life to scholarship and to public service, holding several important diplomatic posts. His successor was the late Charles Kendall Adams. From 1892 till 1920 the president was Jacob Gould Schurman, now the American ambassador at Berlin. Dr. Livingston Farrand has been president since 1921.

In recent years the University has received large gifts from George F. Baker for a chemistry laboratory and for dormitories, from Myron C. Taylor for new buildings for the law school, and from the late Payne Whitney for the medical college's

buildings and equipment in the new medical center. Alumni and others have contributed funds for a beautiful building in memory of the 250 Cornell men who lost their lives in the war. Four large residence halls for women are nearing completion, the gift of two anonymous donors.

*Wells College*

Wells College for women is situated in the little village of Aurora, immediately on the shore of Lake Cayuga. Adjoining its campus is the Payne Creek Gully, familiarly known as Moonshine, and just beyond the strange geological formation known to scientists as Pumpkin Hill.

The founder, Henry Wells, was also the founder of the romantic Wells Fargo Express in the East One of the College treas-



Campus Scene at Syracuse University



ures is a genuine old Wells Fargo coach. Mr. Wells' home Glen Park, is now one of the academic buildings of Wells College.

Other gentlemen associated with the College in its early days were Colonel Edwin Barbour Morgan, the first president of the New York Times Association and Lewis Henry Morgan, the anthropologist, whose grand nephew, Wm. Fellows Morgan, is at present the chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The founder's original gift of one building and eleven acres has now expanded to 350 acres and twelve academic buildings, besides residences for its staff, dairy farm, etc. The endowment fund amounts to \$1,500,000. The several departments are well equipped, especially Art, Music, the Natural Sciences and Health Education. In addition to the usual outdoor athletic fields, the College has its own nine-hole golf course.

Wells College from its inception has been both home and school. For this reason it has remained small, (240 students, 37 on the faculty), as no more students are accepted than can be received into the College home. Less than one half of these are from the Empire State, the others come from all parts of the United States and a few foreign countries. The president is Dr. Kerr D. Macmillan and the Dean, Mrs. Charles Kirkland Roys.

Twenty-five acres of land and two buildings, one of which is a Dutch colonial house built in 1836, are included in the Wallcourt School estate presented on April 11, 1928 to Wells College by Myron C. Taylor in memory of his wife, Anna Goldsmith Taylor. Mrs. Taylor was a graduate of Wells College, 1854, and was the owner and head of the Wallcourt School from 1901 to 1921.

#### *Hobart College*

Hobart College, which for the first thirty years of its history bore the name Geneva College, was founded

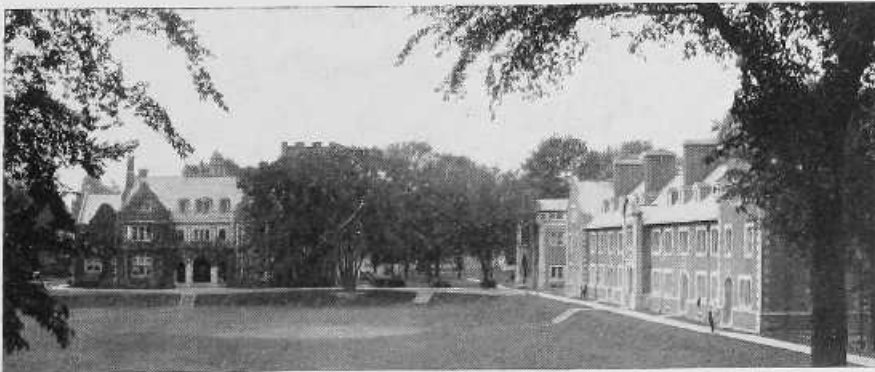


Keuka College on Lake Keuka

in 1822, largely through the efforts of Bishop John Henry Hobart. It was the successor to Geneva Academy, a school that had begun serving the thinly settled territory of Western New York a quarter of a century before, and its founders were actuated by a strong desire to extend larger educational opportunities to the people in that region. Their plans, perhaps because of this, were exceptionally broad and farsighted for the times.

There was ample precedent for the inclusion of restrictive clauses in the Charter. One restriction only was written into it by its predominantly Episcopalian framers, and that was a guarantee of complete religious liberty to all members of the college, regardless of denomination. Liberality was carried still further when, at the first meeting of the Corporation the Trustees instituted a democratic type of education new to America. This was described as an "English Course," totally distinct from the usual Classical Course. It was intended to train "farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and merchants" "in direct reference to the practical business of life." This course, the forerunner of the modern Scientific Course in American colleges, has been maintained at Hobart to the present day.

As might be expected, the sparsely populated frontier country in which the new college had been established was barely able to provide sufficient funds for the maintenance of the institution. Had it not been for the tenacity and devotion of the original Trustees, it is certain that the college would have foundered. They succeeded, however, in overcoming all obstacles, and when the last surviving member of the first board died in 1882, after sixty years of continuous service, Hobart College enjoyed a secure, though not affluent position. Credit for progress in this early period is due also to Presidents Hale and



Quadrangle of Hobart College, Geneva



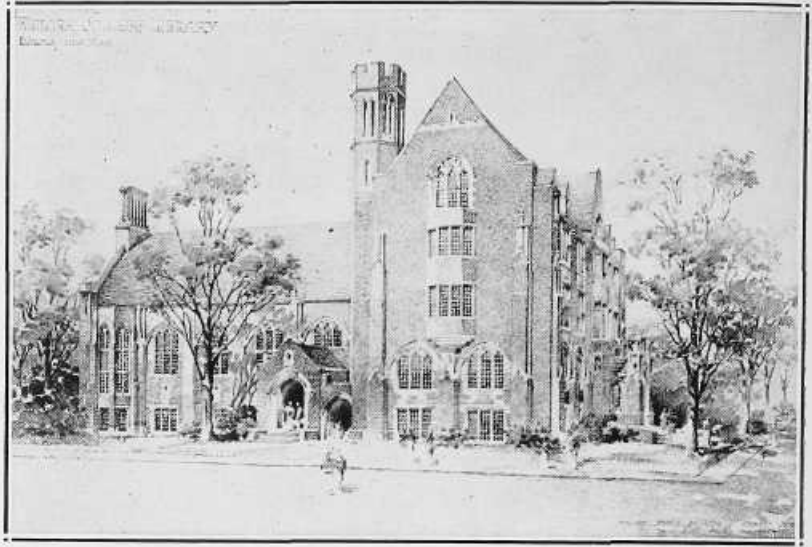
Jackson (1836-1867), under whose leadership the college built up an efficient plant and withstood the shock of the Civil War.

The later history of Hobart has been marked by two periods of growth. The first of these extended from 1897 to 1912, during the successive administrations of Presidents Jones and Stewardson. Both of these men were keen students of educational problems and both were determined builders. Not contented with raising the standards of the college to remarkably high levels, they added greatly to its equipment. Under President Stewardson, William Smith College was opened by the Hobart Corporation in 1908 as a co-ordinate division for the separate education of women.

Following the war, through which Hobart was providentially guided by Dean William P. Durfee as Acting President, Dr. Murray Bartlett, formerly President of the University of the Philippines, became chief executive of the college in 1919. In the same year the late Bishop Charles H. Brent was elected Chancellor of the institution. Under the unusually able direction of these two men Hobart has achieved a growth in size, facilities and reputation that has placed it among the leading small colleges in the country. Just before his death Bishop Brent urged the Trustees of the college to secure this position by raising a fund of \$2,000,000 for needed buildings and instructional facilities. Plans are now under way.

#### *Keuka College*

The story of Keuka College is one of interest to all who follow the development of institutions and move-

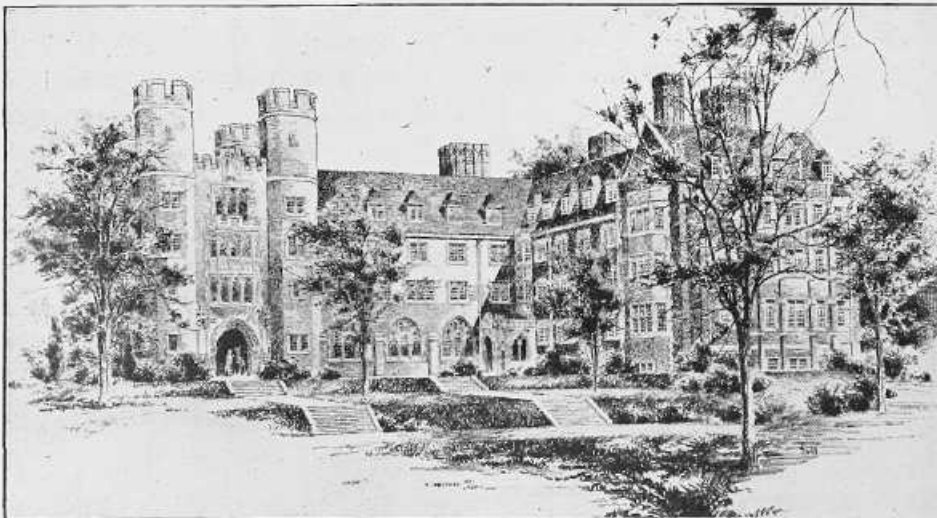


Library, Elmira College

ments. In 1891-92 a large brick building, now known as Ball Memorial Hall, was erected on the west shore of the east branch of Lake Keuka, four miles from Penn Yan. A portion of a farm was set aside for building lots and the place named Keuka Park. In 1892 a provisional charter was granted. A co-educational College and a preparatory school were established. George H. Ball, D. D., was the first president. For many years these schools rendered splendid service with but limited means. In 1915 it was decided to suspend instruction until adequate support could be obtained. The late Z. A. Space, D. D., and Rev. Z. F. Griffin approached the Northern Baptist Convention and later members of the Board of Education of that Convention voted to recommend the reopening of the school as a College for women.

In 1919, A. H. Norton, the vice-president became the President of the new institution. The trustees voted to reopen the college in September 1921, thus allowing the new president two years to study other colleges for women, secure a competent faculty and organize the school.

On September 20, 1921 the College opened with a freshman class of 36 and a staff of eight. A high standard was set and from the very first the College attracted the attention of educators. In three years the capacity of the plant was reached and



Senior Dormitory, Elmira College



a new dormitory begun. This building is known as Richardson Hall, named in honor of W. J. Richardson, president of the Citizens Bank of Wellsville, N. Y., and a benefactor of the College. The same year 1924-25 John Rogers Hegeman Hall was given to the College for a class room and administration building. Before they were completed the registration had again exceeded the capacity of the plant and it was necessary to limit the student body to about 240. At present there are 250 students and a faculty of 28.

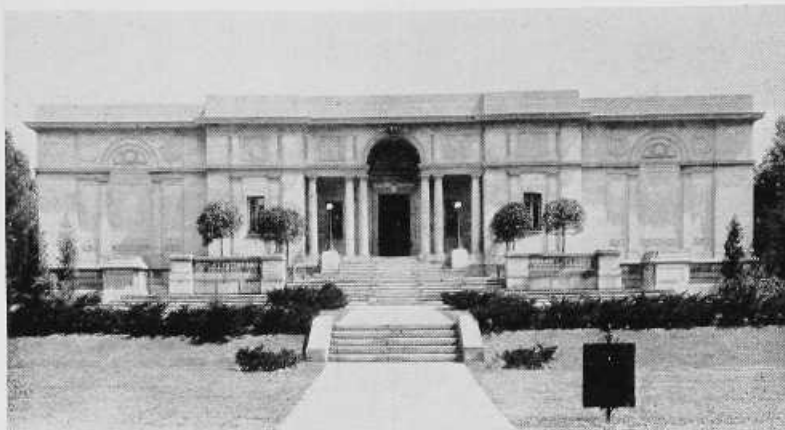
The net assets of the college have increased from one hundred eighty-nine thousand to over one million dollars. The College has an absolute charter and is fully accredited by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the Association of American Colleges, the American Council on Education, and the Association of Schools and Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland.

#### *Elmira College*

In historical interest Elmira College holds a unique place for it was the first college in the United States and probably in the world, to grant degrees to women for the same standard of work as that offered in the best colleges for men.

Elmira's first curriculum was modeled upon that of Yale University. Its charter stated that "no degree of literary honor shall be conferred without the completion of a course equivalent to the full ordinary course of college study as pursued in the colleges of this state."

The records show that the movement for the founding of Elmira College was initiated at Albany in 1851. The necessary funds to launch the undertaking, \$40,000, were advanced by Simeon Benjamin, a business



Beautiful Memorial Art Gallery on old college campus serves Rochester University and the community.

man of Elmira. Later he contributed \$25,000.

With the name of Simeon Benjamin, first benefactor, is associated the name of Elmira's first president, the Reverend Augustus W. Cowles, D. D., L. L. D., president, and president emeritus from 1856 until his death in 1913, a length of service unprecedented in college history. During his administration the traditions of the college were formed and its field of effort was defined.

The institution opened with a staff of 14 and an enrollment of 242. Of these students 39 were in the collegiate course, 205 in the academic courses which it was necessary to provide in order to prepare students for the college work.

The difficulties and prejudices encountered at first are in our day difficult to realize. A letter in 1861 to Dr. Cowles, first president of Elmira, by the newly appointed President of Vassar contains a list of 21 questions regarding duties and responsibilities of the faculty and courses of study about which he wished advice, saying "I desire to avail myself of the experience of our most eminent practical educator."

The first class graduated from Elmira in 1859. Seventeen completed the full four years' course and were granted A. B. degrees. Elmira has now over 2000 graduates who have been successful in various fields of service. They are eligible to membership in the American Association of University women. Their Alma Mater is on the list of colleges recommended to foreign universities.

While non-sectarian it is a Christian college where the religious note is emphasized. Above all, Elmira College is trying to train her daughters to make better wives and mothers. There is student self-government, which is functioning well. The spirit prevailing is democratic. While keeping up with the best in modern methods of education, Elmira retains her early ideals. Con-



Head of main Quadrangle of new campus of college for men, Rochester University



servative standards of conduct prevail. Students from another college or university applying for entrance must furnish a certificate of honorable dismissal and credentials of scholarship.

At the center of a population of about 2,000,000 people Elmira has been a persistent summons to a life of higher usefulness through training to hundreds of young women who would have been unable to afford a higher education at distant and more costly institutions than this one.

Since 1918 the number of faculty members has increased from 31 to 57; the student body from 300 to 600; the number of buildings from 10 to 20; the endowment from about \$240,000 to over \$1,000,000 and the property value has increased from half a million to nearly \$2,000,000.

#### *Auburn Theological Seminary*

Auburn Theological seminary was established 111 years ago when the city of Auburn, though having few more than 1,000 inhabitants, was the metropolis of western New York. At that time locomotion was dependent upon horse power, candles furnished light, Monroe was president and Abraham Lincoln was studying law before log fires.

The Synod of Geneva on August 6, 1818 resolved "that the theological seminary be and hereby is located at or near the village of Auburn," and appointed trustees to hold the property and others to collect funds for the institution. The seminary was incorporated by the State Legislature, April 14, 1820 and opened for students October 15, 1821. Convicts in Auburn prison aided in breaking

ground and other work of this character at the start.

The seminary's Summer School of Theology opened in 1911 and the Summer School of Religious Education began in 1913. The full term School of Religious Education, in connection with the seminary, was authorized in 1921.



Syracuse University

Eleven men were sent out from the Seminary in 1824 and ever since that time Auburn graduates have taken their places as ministers, missionaries, teachers, religious educators, serving ever new and changing communities in all parts of the world. This long line of successful graduates has indelibly inscribed the name of Auburn Seminary on the hearts and minds of Christian people everywhere.

Comprising some seventeen acres in all, and covering four city blocks, the campus is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Seminary. Artistically laid out and well cared for, it is always a source of inspiration and admiration.

While Auburn is rated as a Presbyterian Seminary, its enrollment is interdenominational, seven different denominations being represented in the Seminary and nine in the School of Religious Education.

The original building was erected in 1821-22 and taken down in 1892. The Dodge - Morgan Library building was erected in 1872; the dormitory, Morgan Hall, in 1875; the Welch Memorial building and the Willard Memorial Chapel in 1892-94; Hubbard Hall and Condit Hall of the School of Religious Education were added in 1921 and 1922 respectively, and the three residences now on the campus, the



Huntington house in 1862, the Richards house in 1876 and the President's house in 1908.

The original endowment, given by the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, consisted of ten acres of land for the campus and \$35,000.00. Its present endowment is approximately \$1,190,000.00.

During the next two years, the seminary will conduct a nation-wide campaign for \$1,250,000 for endowment, building and expansion.

#### *University of Rochester*

The University of Rochester, at Rochester, now in its eightieth year, is a privately endowed institution, consisting of three schools: the College of Arts and Science, including a College for Men and a College for Women; the Eastman School of Music and the School of Medicine and Dentistry. Attendance is restricted to a present enrollment of 1,434 regular students, which number is increased by extension, summer session and special students to more than 5,000.

The University's assets total \$49,054,736, of which the unusual sum of \$28,485,903 is reserved for permanent endowment. This endowment is seventh in size among all the university endowments of America, and significant is the fact that it is concentrated on only three schools, whereas those outranking it in total are distributed among many more schools providing for several times as many students.

The University was established in 1850 as a liberal arts college. Though largely of Baptist origin, it has since become entirely non-sectarian. For the first fifty years it was operated as a college for men only but in

1900, through the efforts of a group of public-spirited women, prominent among whom was the great suffrage leader, Susan B. Anthony, it was opened to women as well. In 1912, a College for Men and a College for Women were created. In 1914 two new buildings were erected for the women, permitting separate classes in most subjects, and present plans provide for entirely separate campuses for the two colleges in the near future.

Under President Rush Rhees, administrative head since 1900, the college has extended its scope materially, through the introduction of a number of specialized courses and the establishment of a Division of University Extension, in 1916, and a Summer Session, in 1921.

The first of the new University schools was the School of Music, which had its origin in 1918, when George Eastman acquired the hitherto private Institute of Musical Art and gave it to the University. The following year Mr. Eastman provided for its material expansion by contributing for a new site and building and for a large music hall and motion picture theatre to be built as an adjunct to it. The new enterprises are known as the Eastman School of Music and Eastman Theatre of the University of Rochester. The land, buildings and equipment have cost to date, \$7,381,100, while Mr. Eastman has also provided a \$5,820,760 endowment.

The next expansion movement was inaugurated in 1920, when George Eastman and the General Education Board agreed to cooperate in establishing a new



The Observation Train Follows the Cornell Boat Races on Cayuga





school of medicine and dentistry. The initial gifts totaled \$10,000,000, in addition to affiliation with the Rochester Dental Dispensary, which Mr. Eastman had previously built and endowed at a cost of \$2,300,000. These gifts have since reached \$15,434,755, exclusive of the Dental Dispensary, of which total \$4,634,755 have been expended on site, buildings and equipment.

A 60-acre tract in the outskirts of the city and adjacent to its largest park was chosen as a site for the medical plant. One huge building houses both the school and its teaching hospital, the Strong Memorial, contributed at a cost of \$1,000,000 by the daughters of the late Henry A. Strong. A new Municipal Hospital adjoining it and staffed and served by the school provides with its total clinical facilities of 455 beds. The school was opened in 1925 on a strictly selective basis and graduated its first class this June (1929).

With the establishment of this school the administration decided to strengthen and enlarge the old college by building a new College for Men on the beautiful 87-acre tract, formerly occupied by the Oak Hill Country Club on the banks of the Genesee River and across the boulevard from the medical school, at the same time retaining the old campus and rededicating it to the purposes of the College for Women. This ambitious undertaking was made possible in November, 1924, by a successful public campaign for \$10,000,000, one-half of which was devoted to building purposes and the remainder to additional endowment.

Construction of the new college was begun in May, 1927. The buildings about the main quadrangle are now nearly completed, and the schedule calls for completion of the entire plant by September, 1930. There will be twelve buildings at the outset, each being erected with a Colonial design and atmosphere.

### Syracuse University

The city of Syracuse is situated in the center of New York State, a gateway to the Finger Lakes. A city built up originally by the Erie Canal, now shipping point for a vast market garden, a manufacturing center, a convention city. On a hill at its edge stands Syracuse University, with 5,500 undergraduates scattered through its schools of Liberal Arts, and Law, and Medicine, and Fine Arts, and Engineering, Business Administration, Library Science and the like.

Summer school, graduate and extension courses extend the contacts of the university until it touches more than 9,000 students. Its equipment is adequate for training in all these fields, and the city at its gates adds to its many laboratories. Many students are at Syracuse who want an education so badly that they are prepared to work for it six and seven hours a day outside the classroom — chauffeurs, stenographers, clerks—and the money that they earn in this way helps to pay the expenses of a college training. The city welcomes them by adjusting a wide variety of employments to their need, so that fully 60 per cent of all the students pay tuition and living expenses wholly or in part by their labor. The university holds such students in high respect. Last year, out of those who won academic honors, 82 per cent were wholly or partially self-supporting. Records of the university employment bureau show that nearly three-quarters of a million dollars have been earned by students in a single year, summer and winter.

The 40 per cent who do not need to earn any of their college expenses are entitled to the same respect, for often they face a greater handicap. They are not forced to set so high a value upon an education, and so may not seek it so earnestly. For what any student takes out of a classroom depends largely upon what he brings in. Syracuse



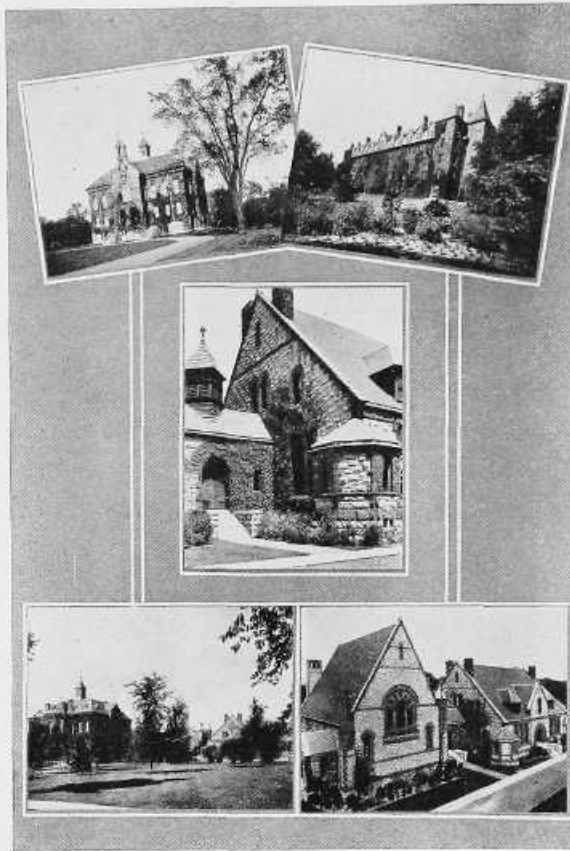
Medical College, University of Rochester



Exquisite Vista Near Keuka College



Cook Academy, Montour Falls



Auburn Theological Seminary

University welcomes all those students, rich or poor, who "mean business."

*Cook Academy*

Cook Academy, a boarding school for boys, is located in the beautiful village of Montour Falls in the heart of the Glen country. It was established by Charles Cook, prominent in the early days of the village as banker and builder. Realizing the place that a good boarding school could play in the training of young people as leaders in society, he built in 1856 the structure which is now known as Cook Academy and endowed it with \$40,000 in cash. The bricks were made on the property adjoining the building. At the laying of the corner stone the chief address was delivered by Horace Greeley. After many years of change and vicissitude the Academy property came into the hands of his brother, Elbert Cook. In August, 1873, he turned the property together with this endowment over to the Baptist State Convention of New York. It was to be handled by a Board of Trustees whose successors were to be elected by the members of the board, with the understanding that two thirds of them were always to be Baptists.

The first class was graduated in 1874 under the principalship of Dr. Fairman. From that time until the present the school has had a splendid history. It was coeducational in nature until about 1915. At

this time by action of the trustees the boarding department was made strictly for boys. The school serves as a high school for the village of Montour Falls. This relationship for many years has been mutually pleasant and agreeable. The work of the Academy is college preparatory. Graduates of the school are found in over thirty colleges. None but college graduates with teaching experience are employed on the Faculty.

It was Colonel Cook's wish that the school should turn out young people with good bodies, good heads and good hearts. True to this original purpose the school has endeavored through its long history to put proper emphasis upon each of these three objects. Development of character is considered the primary task of the school. Coupled with this is a strong insistence upon class room work. Proper attention has always been given to the physical development of every boy.

In its specialized business training the schools of the lake country excel. In Auburn the Auburn Business School and the Menges Business School provide superior training in all office practices, with scores of students from the eastern end of the lake region. At Geneva the Ontario Business School fills a similar field.

In Syracuse two more schools offer an opportunity to young men and women to receive the best of business training. The Onondaga Business School is well known for the high type of students it places in office positions, specializing in training office secretaries.

The Powelson Institute of Accountancy was founded in Syracuse by John A. Powelson, a graduate of Harvard University and a certified public accountant of New York State.

Dean Powelson, who directs the work of the Institute and who personally conducts the advanced classes, has had over seventeen years of public accounting experience since obtaining his degree of C. P. A. from the State. These seventeen years include six years with a large firm of certified public accountants in New York City, six years on the auditing staff of an international trading company (two years of which were spent as its European traveling auditor) and the remaining five years in private practice in Syracuse.

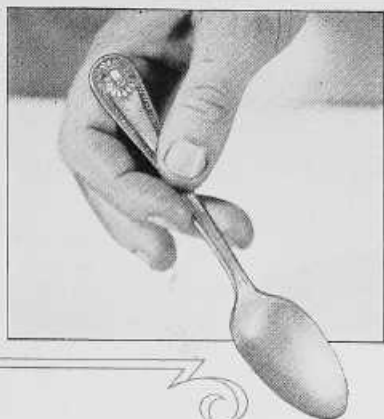
Dean Powelson has compiled from his broad experience a course in accounting which has been adopted by over 150 schools and universities in the United States.



Squaw Island on Canandaigua

## *Stir Up Interest!*

Put extra power into your printed pieces. Illustrations — properly used, with carefully prepared copy will coax customers into a florist or a foundry. We will be glad to talk with you regarding your printing — our experience is at your disposal. We develop **directive advertising** for many concerns — may we serve you?



*Teaspoons or ---*

# **Steam Shovels**

*Illustrated Ideas Sell Them*

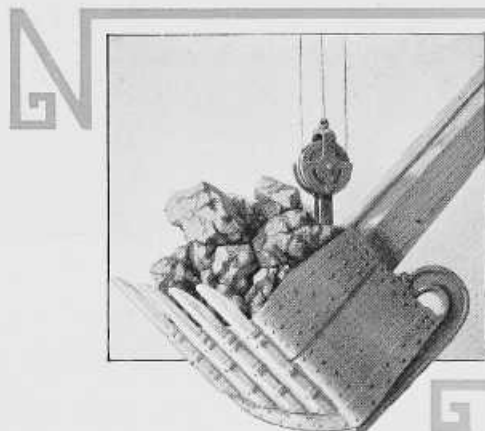
### **Two Kinds of Printing for Your Business**

The world in its daily routine requires vast quantities of straight mechanical printing, and mechanical printers do it well enough. We do considerable of this mechanical printing ourselves. And make it as good as it ought to be!

But on a piece of work in which your sales or prestige are involved, keep in mind the more essential elements. Your stationery, announcements, your catalogs and booklets — things that influence business — should be produced by a printer whose standards are unquestioned.

Typographic taste with proper types to satisfy that taste. Proof-reading by proof readers. Discrimination in the choice of paper and ink. A knowledge of art and engraving technics. Careful make-ready by artist-pressman. Attention to details that mechanical printing so completely ignores.

So, your business requires two kinds of printing. We do both.



## *Stir up Interest -- Scoop up Business*

**Finger Lakes Press, Inc.**

RALPH S. INMAN, *Gen'l Mgr.*

13 Osborne Street

AUBURN, N. Y.

*A Metropolitan Printing Service for the Finger Lakes Region*

**TYPOGRAPHERS and PRINTERS of "150 Years of Progress"**

*Will  
Your  
Ship  
Come  
In  
?*



**In the storms of modern competition  
In the winter of uncertainty**

## **Publicity Lights the Way**

On the limitless sea of advertising, don't drift. Chart a clear, straight course. The port of public favor is near, if the hand of experience guides the rudder.

Planning all types of publicity and advertising campaigns is our specialty. A complete copy and lay-out service for booklets, house organs, direct mail folders and other literature is at your disposal.

For organizations or communities, desirous of issuing a program, fair book or other advertising medium, we offer a service that ranges from the designing and printing of your literature to the selling of your advertising space.

Our suggestions as to the best type of advertising to fit your needs are free.



## State Parks of Region

**W**HERE tumbling waters play and towering granite rocks have stood guard for ages, the Empire State has created nine great parks in the Finger Lakes Region. All that nature can give of beauty, grandeur, inspiration are here in these public playgrounds.

Four thousand acres, with more to be developed, are embraced in the park areas already acquired and improved at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Along the winding ravines of the parks stand trees that were old when the white man placed the seal of civilization on the land of the Iroquois.

Canyons, waterfalls, long sandy beaches, virgin forests, intriguing trails to lookout points that brush the clouds—all these are in these Finger Lakes state parks where one enters the domain of the wild creatures, in the fragrance of unfamiliar flowers and the music of laughing waters.

At each of these preserves is a superintendent and one or more caretakers, ready at all times to direct or aid visitors. Among the facilities offered are trails, picnic tables, fireplaces, camp sites, tents, comfort stations, parking spaces, etc.

State park development in the Finger Lakes Region was accelerated through consolidated efforts of the Finger Lakes Association, which is known as the "fath-

er" of the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission. Realizing the demand for State Parks easily accessible to all the people of the state, the New York State Legislature, in 1924, passed a law, which was signed by Governor Alfred E. Smith, creating the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission, giving it control over the State Parks in the following ten counties of Central New York: Wayne, Cayuga, Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Schuyler, Tompkins, Steuben, Chemung and Tioga.

Governor Smith appointed the following as members of the Commission: Robert H. Treman of Ithaca, as chairman; William M. Leffingwell of Watkins Glen, as vice chairman; Henry O. Palmer of Geneva, as treasurer; Frank E. Gannett of Rochester; Murray Hulbert of New York; John B. Macreery of Watkins Glen, and Dr. Charles Atwood of Moravia.

This same commission serves today, except for Dr. Atwood, whose death caused a vacancy filled by appointment of Dr. A. W. Booth of Elmira. Dr. Atwood was the figure who led the campaign for creation of a state park at Fillmore Glen.

### Buttermilk Falls State Park

With ten waterfalls and two gorges, Buttermilk Falls State Park, two miles south of Ithaca on the highway to Elmira, is one of the most intriguing of any in the lake country. It contains about 350 acres of



Entrance to Watkins Glen

which 164 were given the state in 1924 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Treman. In a distance of a mile through the park Buttermilk Creek falls more than 500 feet in a series of cascades, rapids and waterfalls.

Among the interesting formations are Narrow Gorge and Long Cascade. Through a woodland paradise the waters of the creek tumble over ledges, into swirling whirlpools, rush madly on through roaring



Lower Falls, Buttermilk Falls State Park.



Lower Falls, Enfield Glen.

rapids or flow placidly as if for a moment to rest from their labors and enjoy the stately grandeur of those great prehistoric sentinels which guard their journey to the sea. In Buttermilk is Pinnacle Rock, rising about forty feet as a massive column above a waterfall.

Ultimately it is planned to increase the park's acreage and to create a dam in the upper area that will form an attractive lake. During 1928 two stone buildings were constructed, one to be used by women for bathhouse and toilet purposes and the other for men. Near the upper entrance a concrete bridge was built and nearby picnic and toilet facilities were arranged. In addition, building work included a garage, workshop and storehouse. There is a large swimming pool below the lower falls. Lookout points along the trails afford inspiring views of Cayuga Lake and valley.

In 1924 the state acquired the first 165 acres at Buttermilk; 53 in 1926; 85 in 1927 and a small amount in 1928.

*Cayuga Lake State Park*

On the ancient Iroquois trail across the state, Cayuga Lake State park, three miles east of Seneca

Falls, is cloaked with the romance of Indian tradition. Just 200 feet north of the park was the western end of an Indian ferry, as well as the end of the first white man's ferry which spanned any of the Finger Lakes. Just south of the park is the reputed birthplace of Red Jacket.

During 1928 the state acquired 126 acres of a tract of 200 acres which will be developed into a purely recreational preserve. Located adjacent to state highway 5 and 20, or Greater Broadway, the park is in the line of cross state travel and a logical tarrying place, just as it was a century and a half ago for the Indians.

Here the state will develop baseball diamonds, tennis courts, bowling greens. This year the beach will be improved for boating and bathing, a park area will be graded and picnic and camping facilities provided. A large wooden dance hall now on the shore will be available for dancing.

A portion of the first land here acquired went as a gift to the state from Cyrus Garnsey, Jr. of Seneca Falls, chairman of the Historical committee of the Finger Lakes Association.



PARKING SCENES:—Top, Watkins Glen; Fillmore Glen. Bottom Enfield Glen, Taughannock Falls State Park.





Picnic Tables in Each Park



Swimming Pool, Buttermilk Falls Park

*Enfield Glen State Park*

Enfield Glen, largest of the Finger Lakes state parks, comprises 850 acres given originally to the state in 1920 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Treman. The great gorge stretches westward from the Ithaca-Elmira highway for two and a half miles into the hillside. Enfield's fascination lies in its great depths, vast heights, tumbling torrents and soaring crags. Moving picture companies have used the gorge to good effect as a setting for "Western" and "Alaskan" feature cinema productions.

The highest span of leaping waters in Enfield is Lucifer Falls, 115 feet high. Along the winding course of Enfield Creek are eleven others from fifteen to fifty feet in height. Then there are the woods, primal as in the days of the Red Man. The gorge has rich and abundant vegetation and a notable stand of Red Pine. Mosses and lichens abound, many rare species growing in the varied locations of the glen and certain arctic plants flourishing in the cool, shaded conditions, having survived since the glaciers retreated in the distant past.

An old mill located in this park is about one hundred years old. The building has been restored to its original condition. It is being preserved with its old-time three sets of grinding stones, wooden gears with

built-up teeth, wooden conveying paddles, etc. for use as a museum for old agricultural machinery. It also serves as a shelter pavilion and comfort station. The addition of a stone timber porch contributes to the comfort of visitors and affords a view of the original log dam and raceway. The mill was completely framed without nails, oak pins being used exclusively. The main floor beams are fourteen inches square, approximately thirty-six feet long and were hewn by hand out of a single log.

Additional parking, camping and picnic facilities were added during 1928. At the lower entrance a recreational field was opened, with a new entrance driveway extending around the field and connecting directly with the Ithaca-Elmira highway. A garage, workshop and storehouse were built, and children's playground devices installed near the upper entrance and a swimming pool was provided at the lower entrance by the erection of a dam.

During each of six years the state has acquired acreage at Enfield. In 1920, 387 acres formed the nucleus; in 1924, 65 more were added; 11 in 1925; 240 in 1926; 36 in 1927 and 3 in 1928.

*Fair Haven Beach State Park*

The finest bathing beach on Lake Ontario and the



Watkins Glen



Fillmore Glen



Buttermilk Falls Park

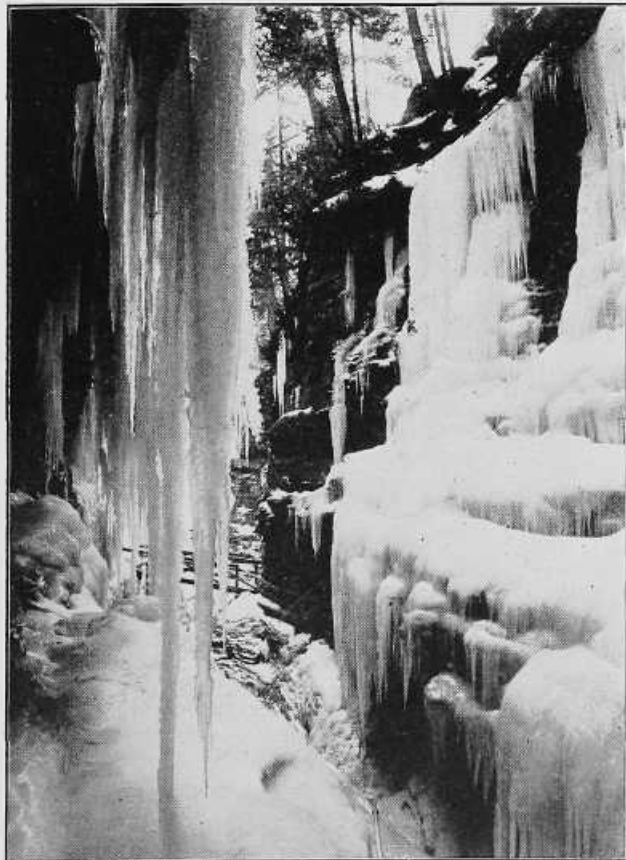
highest bluffs on the American shore are two of the many contrasting attractions of the new Fair Haven Beach State Park, which connects with the Roosevelt Highway, route 3, at the village of Fair Haven. During 1928, 360 acres were acquired by the state, but ultimately it is planned to extend the park to cover 900 acres. Over this tract of woodland, marsh, promontory and beach, the state is starting developments that will make the park one of the finest in the East. This year a bathhouse will be erected, and a parking area, camping, picnic and boat facilities provided.

Soaring, wind-swept crags where a pair of eagles have their nest, cool and silent woods threaded by the forest trails of lumbermen; a broad, sandy beach where the waves roll in from Canada; an inland pond and winding stream, marsh land where waving flag and cattail form a green sea that is the abode of wild fowl and small game—these are some of nature's gifts on the park area. On one side blue Ontario vanishes in the distance and on another Little Sodus Bay dances before a constant breeze.

*Fillmore Glen State Park*

Fillmore Glen, opened as a state park in 1926, covers nearly 400 acres east from the main highway

Winter Scene, Watkins Glen.



Lucifer Falls, Enfield Glen

a mile south of Moravia. It is named after Millard Fillmore, thirteenth president of United States, who was born in a cabin home a few miles from the head of the glen. As a boy he often delved its mysteries, little dreaming that a great state would one day christen the gorge in his memory.

Down the glen Fall Creek has cut its way through three miles of limestone and shale, creating five waterfalls and many unique formations, including Cow Shed, below the main falls. It is also the terminus of the so-called old "Indian Turnpike," a mysterious formation extending several miles south of the glen. This curious road has never been thoroughly investigated and many strange and ghostly legends are still told about it by the older inhabitants. No park in the region has a greater wealth of interesting flora and fauna to interest the botanist and zoologist.

A headquarters building, containing toilet facilities, a large shelter and a dining room, kitchen and office, was built in 1928. The dining room is suitable for dancing. Near the lower entrance a stone faced reinforced concrete footbridge was constructed, connecting the north and south sides of the glen. On the north side a children's playground was opened last year and an additional parking area prepared, to be connected with the main entrance with a paved ford. A concrete dam is also being made to form a bathing pool and near

the headquarters shelter is a bowling green. A north rim trail was opened in 1928, making possible a complete circuit of the gorge.

At Fillmore the state procured 39 acres in 1925, 140 in 1926 and 178 in 1927.

*Newtown Battlefield Reservation*

On the historic site where Sullivan's army engaged in its first and only real battle in the great Expedition against the Iroquois lies Newtown Battlefield Reservation, adjacent to the Liberty Highway and about five miles southeast of Elmira. Here on August 29, 1879 thousands gathered at a memorable centennial celebration of that great clash of the forces of the white and the red. From the obscurity of a century the battle was brought to light again and a monument dedicated to the great military event. On its marble tablet is the inscription:

"Near this spot, on Sunday, the 29th day of August, 1779, the forces of the Six Nations, under the leadership of Joseph Brant, assisted by British Regulars and Tories, were met and defeated by the Americans under the command of Major General John Sullivan of New Hampshire, whose soldiers, led by Brig. Gen. James Clinton of N. Y., Brig. Gen. Enoch Poor of N. H., Brig. Gen. Edward Hand of Pa. and Brig. Gen. Wm. Maxwell of N. J. completely routed the enemy and accelerated the advent of the day which assured to the United States their existence as an independent nation. 1779 — 1879."

The reservation contains about 190 acres of land and it is planned to enlarge this. It is on a hill, with an elevation of 1,400 feet above seaboard. Here was constructed by the state in 1912 another monument commemorating the battle, and here again in this sesqui-centennial year will be reenacted the momentous battle, with 2,000 pageant members participating.

The reservation claims the usual sanitary, picnic and camping facilities. Control of the preserve is



Chimney Rock, Fillmore Glen.



Many Fireplaces in Each Park.

under the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission.

*Squaw Island Reservation*

Squaw Island, containing about a half acre of land, and located near the northern end of Canandaigua Lake, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission, July 1, 1928. It is not used for park purposes but is principally of a scientific and historic interest. Geologists agree that the island was produced by the interference of the inflowing drainage through Sucker Brook with the waters of the lake.

John M. Clarke, late director of the State Museum, held that the beaches of the island are largely composed of "water biscuits", a peculiar stone formation. Squaw Island is the remnant of a sandbar and the water biscuit which appear on its northern shore are an interesting record of the efficiency of the fresh water algae in requiring the lime-laden waters of Sucker Brook to deposit their burden of lime right on the pebbles of the beach.



Stone Arch Bridge, Enfield Falls.



Above: Swings, Fillmore Glen; Bathing at Fair Haven; Cayuga Lake at Taughannock Falls State Park.  
 Bottom: two views at Fair Haven State Park.

According to an unverified tradition, it was on Squaw Island that the women from the Seneca village of Kanadargua, a mile to the northeast, took refuge at the time of Sullivan's campaign in 1779.

*Stony Brook State Park*

The most recently acquired of the preserves under the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission is Stony Brook State Park, to embrace about 480 acres when all land is procured. During 1928, 250 acres were acquired for a park two miles long. Stony Glen is three miles south of Dansville in the northwest corner of Steuben County. The Dansville-Hornell state highway, Route 36, adjoins the northern and western boundaries of the park.

During the first year little development work was possible, and this was confined mainly to extending the trail up the glen with stepping stone fords where the path crosses the creek; the scaling of the cliff walls to make it safe for visitors, clearing up and making more accessible the sanitary picnic and camping facilities.

During 1929 the schedule calls for building of an entrance road, planting, increasing the glen trails, parking, picnic and camping facilities.

*Taughannock Falls State Park*

Taughannock Falls, 250 feet high or the highest straight falls east of the Rockies, is the majestic feature of Taughannock Falls State Park of 400 acres, ten miles north of Ithaca on the west shore of Cayuga Lake near Trumansburg. Taughannock Creek wrote its story in the language of riven rocks, of a deep gashed mountain, of huge boulders hurled through a gorge carved to a depth of 380 feet in the shale rock. Far

up the canyon over tortuous trails adventuresome explorers have discovered grandeur of nature comparable only with that of the Rockies.

The grading and graveling of the new road on the north side of the glen, connecting the upper entrance with the lower portion of the park, was practically complete in 1928. In addition two large parking areas were graded and graveled near the main falls "outlook."



Vista Overlooking Lucifer Falls—Enfield Falls State Park.



Rainbow Falls, Watkins Glen

children's playground devices were set up, a baseball diamond established and the camping and picnic facilities increased. Gorge protection work was advanced and a trail constructed on the north rim from the point to the main falls "lookout."

The state program provides for increased acreage and making every portion of the mighty gorge accessible. A bathing beach of unusual appeal is an outstanding recreational asset of the park.

One of the Indian legends of the lake country accounts for the name of the falls. It is said that the Iroquois, speaking through an Onondaga chief, stigmatized the Delawares as cowards because they sold their lands to the people of Pennsylvania. A young chief of the ancient line of Taughannock was stung by the sarcastic speech. He vowed vengeance and later gathered a band of 200 young braves to raid the Iroquois country. The Delawares were met at Taugh-

annock Creek by a superior force. They fought bravely but were gradually forced back to the great waterfall. They realized that escape was impossible but would not surrender. The tradition says that Taughannock and all but two of his band of 200 were killed. So impressed were the Iroquois with the heroism of Taughannock that they named the waterfalls in honor of their adversary.

At Taughannock Falls the state acquired 220 acres in 1925, thirty-nine in 1926, fifty in 1927 and eleven in 1928.

#### Watkins Glen State Park

Before Columbus discovered America, the Algonquins had an aboriginal fortification in the fastnesses of a great cleft into the side of a mountain at the head of Seneca Lake.

Today that gorge is known on two continents as Watkins Glen, one of the natural wonders of America. Watkins Glen was first opened as a resort in 1863 by M. Ells, who charted rude paths to make the place accessible to the public.

Then it was regarded as almost worthless property but within six years after opening it was sold to E. B. Parsons for \$25,000. Three years later it sold for \$100,000 to John J. Lytle. In 1906 the "Watkins Glen Reservation" was acquired by the state and placed under the jurisdiction of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society. Then in 1911 the jurisdiction passed from the Scenic society and was vested in a local commission, which was in turn succeeded by the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission.

Through Watkins Glen are nine waterfalls and many cascades, cool grottos and spacious amphitheatres. The icy stream, whose age old labors chiseled out the glen from the solid rock, plunges and purls and sings down a course of 10,000 feet to the point where it emerges from its rocky cavern to join the waters of the lake. Entrance into the Glen itself is through a tunnel cut through the towering rock wall and to Sentry Bridge where the first view of the Glen Alpha is given, with its cascade into the pool below.

Continuing, the visitor reaches Cavern Gorge and Minnehaha Falls tumbling down from above, where Point Look-Off and Frowning Cliff are located. Farther along the traveler reaches Cavern Cascade. On and up under the suspension bridge is the Vista, and still further Forest Cliff and Lovers' Lane.

The visitor gets his first view of Glen Cathedral at Sylvan Rapids. The Cathedral is a great oblong amphitheatre with towering rock walls and Central Cascade at its upper end. The Baptismal Font and Pulpit Rock are



Nature's Majesty in Taughannock Gorge

sights of interest. The Glen of the Pools, the next step in the series, is named from the many rocky pools it contains. Rainbow Falls and the Triple Cascade are at its upper end. The rocky path along the side of the glen leads back of the spray from Rainbow Falls, from which point beautiful rainbows may be seen in the late afternoon.

Glen Arcadia, next in the series, with its Pillars of Beauty and the view of Artists' Dream, is considered by many one of the finest spots in the Glen. Farther up is Pluto Falls, always darkened from the rays of the sun, and Spiral Gorge, with Elfin Gorge and the Fairy Pool.

From this spot, the visitor passes through Lovers' Ramble, and on up the 134 steps of Jacob's Ladder to the ridge above, which is 800 feet higher than the entrance.

Watkins Glen today covers 450 acres and is under process of enlargement. During 1926 a large stone pavilion was erected, next a new enlarged parking place. Still another parking area has been opened at upper entrance. During 1928 trails were extended, picnic and camping facilities increased, a women's comfort station added near the lower entrance and a dam built to provide a children's wading pool.

#### Waterfalls of Region

The state parks are simply typical examples of the strange natural formations of the lake country, where there are 400 glens bordering the lakes. This gorge country has been called by experts "the world's greatest romance of geology," because of the thousand waterfalls created in the formation of the lakes. The ravines range from a few hundred yards to several miles in length. Each lake has its fringe of these tumbling waters, which supply the azure basins with their liquid blue drawn from the surrounding hills and hinterland.

In this region of contrasts there is no greater contrast than between the calm serenity of the lakes and the leaping, roaring, frenzied waters that tear through rock and earth to reach the reward of rest in the crystal cradle of the lakes. Waterfalls that turned the first grist mills of pioneers; waterfalls that revealed the industrial possibilities of the region to Colonial soldiers; waterfalls in whose mists hover quaint Indian traditions reaching back through the centuries give a distinct charm to this lake country.

So numerous are the falls that typical ones can be picked at random. Many are nameless, though they would be famous in another setting. Even far from the lakes, the falls persist. Typical of these is Montville Falls, near Moravia.





## Agriculture of Region



**T**HE twin builders, fertility and diversity, have made the land of promise of the Iroquois the land of fulfillment for his white brother. It was the lure of fertile, grain laden fields that enticed Sullivan's soldiers to make their homes in the Finger Lakes Region when Revolutionary days ended. Ever since, the region has been a synonym for agricultural prosperity.

When the white man first penetrated the forests of the lake country, he gazed upon clearings from which blossomed forth the greatest variety of fruits, grains and vegetables ever grown in North America by its aboriginal Indians. Today, where in the forest was planted the seed of civilization by those soldier-pioneers, farms are producing a golden harvest that gave first evidence of the wealth and the prosperity that would make New York the Empire State.

In no section of the country can a greater variety of crops be profitably grown than in the Finger Lakes Region. Wheat, oats, barley, corn, beets, potatoes, cabbage, alfalfa, clover, timothy, grapes, fruits and all kinds of garden crops here reach a high point of perfection.

A well distributed rainfall of from 38 to 49 inches and from 130 to 170 days between killing frosts make it possible to grow in the lake country all the important crops of the country, except cotton and rice and some of the southern fruits. During the five months from April to August the precipitation averages 16 inches.

Nearness to markets and excellent transportation facilities add to the profits of Finger Lakes agriculturists. Within a day's train ride of the region, one third of the population of the North American continent resides. The main line railroads and the net work of fine highways enable the farmer to place such perishable commodities as milk, eggs and fruit in the hands of the consumer in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other large eastern markets within twenty-four hours from the time they leave the farm. There are few farming districts in the world with so many favorable conditions.

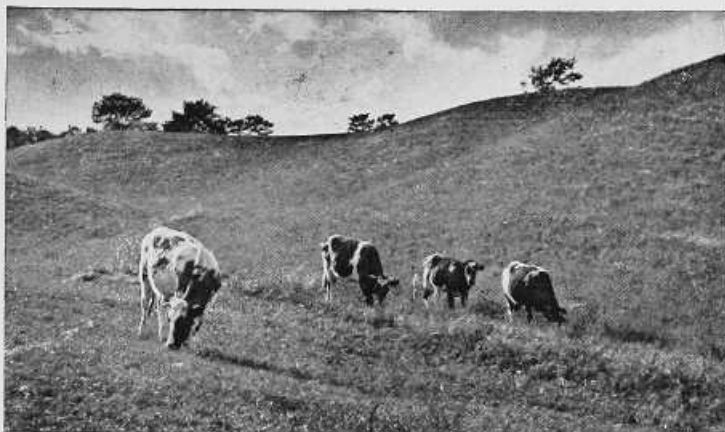
The climate of the lake country is tempered by both the Finger Lakes and the Great Lakes, just as in the days of the Iroquois, whom the productivity of the soil saved from the frequent ravages of famine that decimated less fortunate tribes.

With but ten per cent of the farm land of the state, the region grows half the alfalfa crop of the Empire State; thirty per cent of the bean crop; thirty per cent of the wheat and twenty-one per cent of the oats. The state claims about twice the cabbage acreage of its nearest competitor, Wisconsin, and the Finger Lakes Region furnishes nearly half of the state crop. Ontario County produces more cabbage than any other county in the United States and in recent years Seneca Castle has shipped more cabbage than any other station.

The soils vary sufficiently to permit careful selection. There is the real muck land for truck crops; deep, well drained limestone soils for alfalfa; sandy



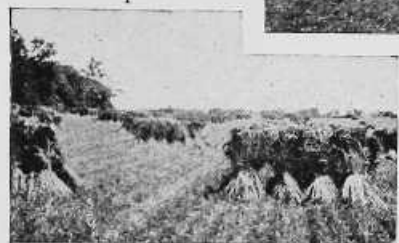
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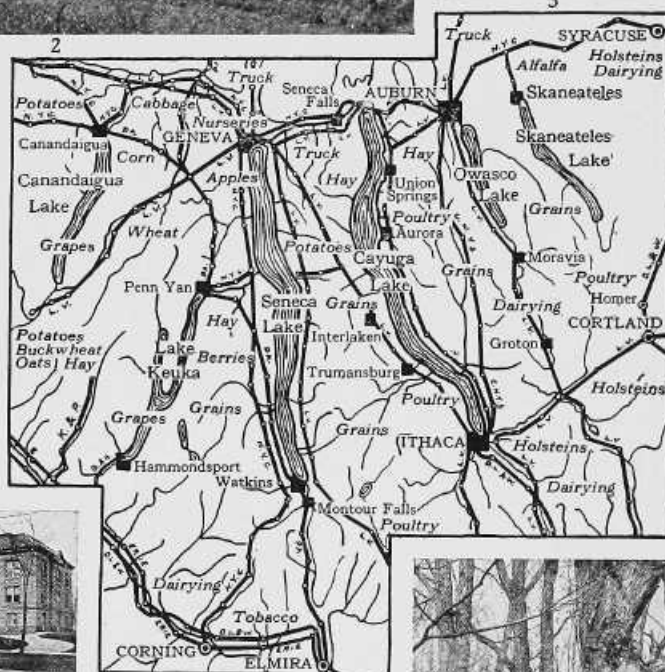
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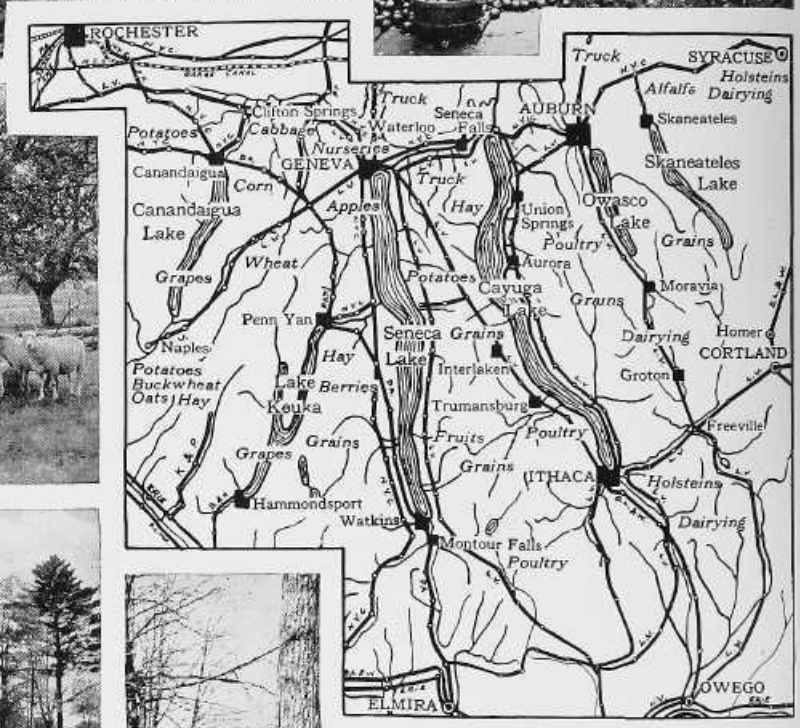
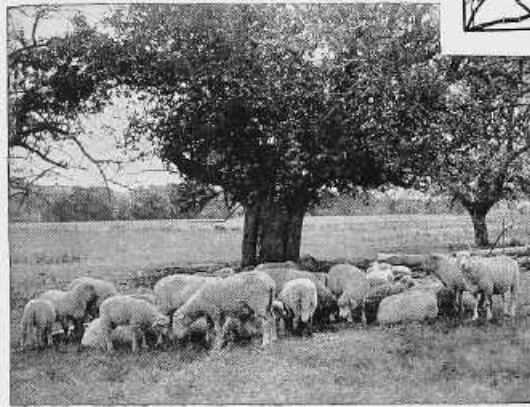
KEY TO ILLUSTRATIONS:—1. Highly brew cabbage. 2. Holsteins near Canandaigua. 3. Pure bred white Leghorns near Homer. 4. Wheat. 5. Corn. 6. Dairy farmstead, eastern part of region. 7. Canandaigua High school. 8. Apple sorting north of Geneva. 9. Tobacco field near Elmira. 10. Sugar maples. The map shows the principal crops and railroads.

gravely loams for potatoes, cabbage, corn, beans and other crops that go in rotation with these, and heavier soils well supplied with lime and minerals and well adapted to hay and small grains, including winter wheat.

Along the shores of the lakes, conditions are particularly favorable for grapes, apples, peaches and other

fruits. Lake Keuka is in the heart of the vineyard section of the east, 12,000 acres of grapes being under cultivation along its shores. European vintners, after experimenting for years in other parts of the United States, transferred their activity to Keuka, whose erstwhile champagne output compared in quality with the best vintage of France. Millions of dollars have





been made through Keuka grapes and the demand continues. When the American champagne industry was at its height, it is estimated that, of the 4,600,000 bottles produced in this country annually, seventy-five per cent was made in Lake Keuka wineries and the remaining twenty-five per cent produced in other wineries was made from grapes grown in the Keuka belt.

The admirable growing conditions of the lake country are indicated by the fact that the Delaware grape, grown successively in only a few localities, has reached its greatest perfection along the hills of Canandaigua

Lake. Vine Valley, directly across the lake from Seneca Point, sends its favorite Delawares to Eastern markets earlier than does any other region north of Fayetteville, N. C. and its products have shown the highest saccharometer test ever recorded by American grapes.

Along the Seneca Boulevard, skirting the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, one of the finest fruit districts of the country draws thousands of automobiles and trucks daily in season, to carry away the luscious crop. Sometimes as high as 500,000 bushels of peaches a day are marketed along the boulevard and carted off in motor vehicles.



The railroad paralleling the boulevard handles 10,000 car loads of perishable fruit each season.

The nursery business about Geneva is recognized throughout the East. With the State Experimental Station and farm at Geneva as a hub, commercial nurseries abound in the locality. Many very valuable horticultural investigations are conducted at the station.

Herds of pure bred Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys form the basis of an extensive dairy industry in the hilly section of the region, where pasture is plentiful. The dairy farms usually have sufficient crop land to raise not only silage, hay and some of the grain needed, but a variety of other produce. Cayuga, Onondaga and Tompkins counties lead the region in point of dairying.

Agriculturists of the lake country find that dairying or hay and grain raising go well with poultry. There are many large, specialized poultry farms in the region. More than 10,000 cases of eggs are shipped out of Odessa in a single year. Near the shores of Cayuga Lake some of the oldest strains of White Leghorns were developed.

Rural residents of the lake area enjoy unsurpassed educational and social advantages. Half the high schools of the district teach agriculture. In addition to the State Experimental Station at Geneva, there is the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, with its many departments. District schools are found every two miles or so throughout the district and churches of every denomination are scattered over the

countryside. Superb roads, both state and country, make city and village shopping centers easily accessible. This year a start is being made in electrification of highways in the region, where already a large proportion of farmers enjoy electric power and light.

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Above, left to right: Highland Park Course, Auburn; Clifton Springs Course. Center: Clifton Spa Course; Owasco Country Club House, Auburn.  
Below: The Glen Springs Course, Watkins Glen; Lakeside Country Club Course, Penn Yan.

## Some of Region's Sports

**S**IXTEEN golf courses, covering 171 holes and extending over a total of 53,398 yards of superb greens, offer the devotee of the Scottish pastime ample enjoyment in the Finger Lakes Region. For a total distance of over nine miles the Finger Lakes fairways stretch away, uninterrupted, and fanned by cooling lake breezes. Indicative of the golf enthusiasm of the region is the large membership of the combined clubs, whose roster totals 2591 resident players. Fourteen professionals are attached to the clubs, seven of which are members of golfing leagues.

Full advantage has been taken of the natural formation of the country and the fairways and greens have been so planned that the links are of unusual merit and beauty. They are also conveniently located, being in most cases, but a few minutes' drive from the business centers of towns. Comfortable and artistic club houses, radiating hospitality, welcome the visitor.

Playing privileges may be obtained through introduction by members or by application.

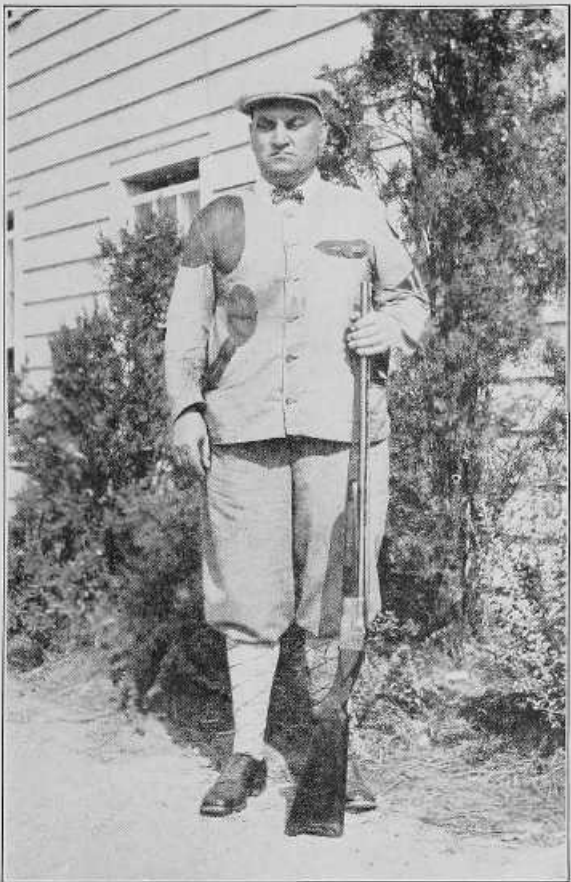
Name	Location	Holes	Yards
Auburn Country Club	Auburn	9	3,100
Highland Park Golf Club	Auburn	9	3,000
Owasco Country Club	Auburn	9	3,027
Salubria Country Club	Bath	9	3,211
Canandaigua Country Club	Canandaigua	9	3,250
Clifton Springs Sanitarium	Clifton Springs	9	2,000
Elmira Country Club	Elmira	18	5,875
Municipal Golf Club	Elmira	9	3,000
Geneva Country Club	Geneva	9	2,935
Lakeside Country Club	Geneva	9	2,860
Country Club of Ithaca	Ithaca	18	5,870
Owego Country Club	Owego	9	3,300
Lakeside Country Club	Penn Yan	9	2,590
Seneca Falls Country Club	Seneca Falls	9	3,000
Skaneateles Country Club	Skaneateles	9	3,280
Glen Springs Golf Club	Watkins Glen	9	3,000

The Finger Lakes Golf Association was organized in Ithaca in 1922 by Prof. L. C. Urquhart. The cities belonging to this organization are Auburn, Bath, Corning, Cortland, Elmira, Geneva, Watkins Glen, Penn Yan, Owego, Canandaigua, Waverly and Ithaca. The first tournament was held in 1922. At that time there were forty entries. The past two years there have been over 100 entries and at the next tournament which is to be held in Ithaca, July 18-20, 1929 and which is the eighth tournament, officers are expecting 125 entries.

The present officers of the association are: President, Thomas J. Bush, Elmira; vice-president, E. H. Higgins, Cortland; secretary-treasurer, Prof. L. C. Urquhart, Ithaca.

*Trapshooting*

The twin brother of the sport of hunting—clay target shooting—has been developed to a high degree



E. C. Starner

in the lake zone. The Finger Lakes League Clay Target Association sprang into existence on Washington's birthday, 1921. After a local shoot at Canandaigua, five ardent advocates grouped in the corner of the club room and agreed that a trapshooter's league should be formed. Charles S. Wilson of Hall, former secretary of agriculture, was given authority to complete the league and draft a schedule. It was suggested that clubs at Canandaigua, Geneva, Ithaca, Rochester, Elmira and Syracuse constitute the wheel. Hall communicated by telephone with these clubs and by telegram with the American Trapshooters Association for registered shoots.

A schedule of twelve shoots, two for each club, was agreed upon. The first tournament was at Canandaigua, March 30, 1921. The last contest of the season was at Geneva, November 22. The following



Top: Lakeside Country Club, Penn Yan; Lakeside Country Club, Geneva; Bottom: Glen Springs Golf Club, Watkins Glen; Geneva Country Club.



year two new clubs at Buffalo were added and the schedule cut down to one shoot for each club.

In 1923 the Community Gun Club of Binghamton was added. The league has grown until today it numbers a dozen clubs—Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester two clubs; LeRoy, Ithaca, Hornell, Niagara Falls, Geneva, Canandaigua, Binghamton two clubs.

Club officers are E. C. Starner, Ithaca, president; Henry Pendergast, Phoenix, vice president; E. H. Wright, Buffalo, treasurer; Howard H. Kemp, Rochester, secretary.

President Starner himself has held the highest gunnery title. In 1925 he decided to take the first vacation he had had in seventeen years. He devoted a week to rest and attended the Grand American Handicap. Much to his surprise, he beat about a thousand of the best trapshooters in the world and won the Grand American Handicap, which means the trapshooting championship of the world.

Henry Pendergast, the league vice president, has won the amateur trapshooting championship of New York State five times and amateur championship of the United States once, not to mention other important triumphs.

Mrs. Harry Harrison of Rochester, another gunner well known in Finger Lakes competition, also levels

a mean gun. She has shot for the State Women's Championship for the past twelve years and lost it but once. In 1927 she won the Ladies' International Championship, the New York State Championship and was high woman of the United States and Canada for the entire year and at the Grand American her score was 192 out of a possible 200. This was the first time any woman in the world had won all these marksmanship records in the same year.

*Hunting and Fishing*

To the sportsman, the Finger Lakes country offers a wealth of soul-satisfying delight from the burst of dawn till the drowse of early sleep. Here are found all the paddling and boating, fishing and swimming the outdoorsman can desire. There is an intimate, friendly atmosphere about the Finger Lakes that is lacking about European waters. The traveler to European lakes brings back no memories of a convivial campfire curling a gray cloud straight up into the dusk, but in the Finger Lakes there is a strange something that stirs in every red blooded sportsman the memory of the bent pin days and the string of beauties he so often brought home to mother. The trails lead to the murmuring streams where the trout leap high and to lakes where the dawn mists are rising, into a morning that is all yours—

Geneva Anglers with Seneca Lake bass. A hunter after the Wary Fox. Ruffed Grouse, Ringnecked Pheasants. Mr. Coon up a tree. Stocking brook with Trout. Day's Bag of Ducks Cayuga Lake.



to fish. Trout, bass and pickerel abound in those mirrored waters, where all kinds of craft are available to tourists.

The bear, the panther, the wolf of other days have vanished, but in their stead are the fox, the raccoon, the squirrel, the rabbit and the pheasant, which are in abundance in the region. Duck shooting in the lake country is excelled in few spots in the entire nation.

At Ithaca the former Cornell Game Farm is taken over by the State Conservation Commission which is there raising ring neck pheasants, expecting to supply 50,000 eggs for hatching this year. The farm is one of four so used by the commission. It was started in 1918. At Union Springs on Cayuga Lake, are two spring-fed ponds, where the Division of Ornithology, Cornell, is conducting extensive duck breeding experiments.

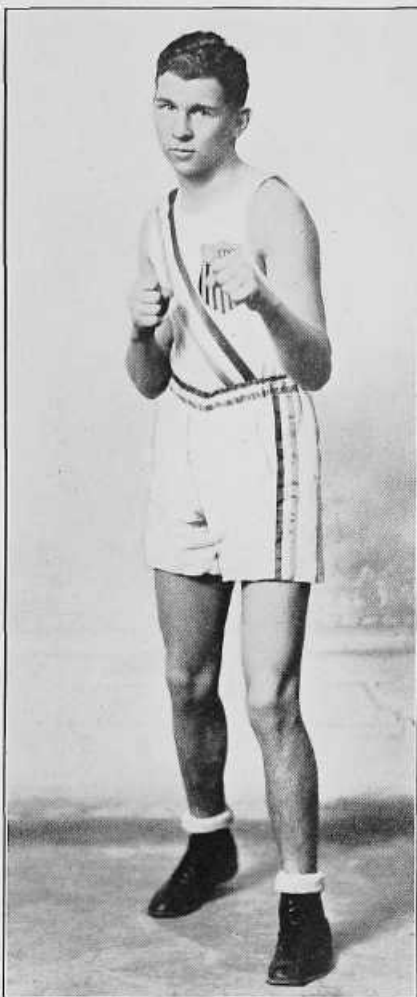
During 1928 the state spent \$60,000 for a fish survey of the Finger Lakes Region to determine a scientific future fish stocking program. Planting figures over the past decade show millions of fish put into each lake.

*Other Sports*

In shell racing the Finger Lakes Region has perhaps extended its fame further than in any other sport. It was on Cayuga Lake that Charles E. "Pop" Courtney, dean of rowing coaches, fashioned his own shells and sent the big red crews of Cornell to many a startling victory.

Courtney himself rowed in competition on Seneca, Owasco and Cayuga Lakes. Intercollegiate regattas have been held on Cayuga and college oarsmen have also competed on Seneca and Owasco, in far distant years.

For several



Steve Halaiko

seasons the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle newspaper has promoted a Finger Lakes Baseball League. Teams represented in that wheel this year are Newark, Lyons, Clifton Springs, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Canandaigua, Geneva, Penn Yan, Ovid and Hammondsport. How organized baseball originated in the lake country is recounted in the Auburn section of this volume. Of late years the only Finger Lakes community having a team in the minor leagues is Elmira.

Collegiate sports of all kinds are a feature of the athletic record of the lake region. One of the prime movers in the Finger Lakes exploitation movement is Vincent S. "Deak" Welch, former secretary of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce and coach of athletics at Hobart College.

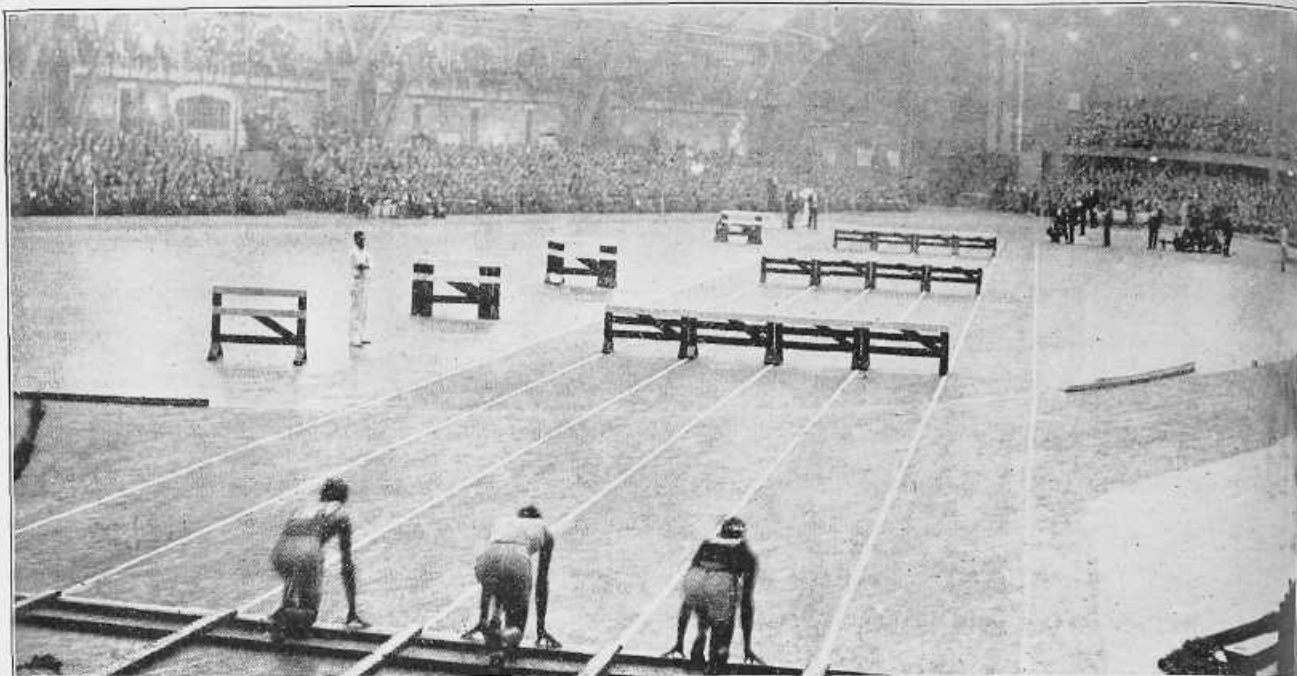
At Ithaca, polo is enjoyed. Horseback riding is growing in popularity. The Auburn Driving Club holds an annual horse show. Numerous county fairs throughout the region each fall provide good exhibitions of horse racing, while auto racing features others. Some of the best harness competitions in the country occur at the state fair at Syracuse, fifteen miles outside the lake zone.

Dog breeding, exhibiting and training are pronounced sports of the district. The Finger Lakes Kennel Club, headed by Dr. A. G. Thompson of Canandaigua, numbers members in many towns. The annual Empire State Field Trials are at Canandaigua, attracting dog fanciers from far and near.

With every sport well represented at the colleges of the region, Cook Academy, this year boasts two national champions, Steve Halaiko, amateur lightweight champion boxer of United States and the Cook basketball outfit, National Prep School basketball champions



Cook Academy Champion Basketball Team



Low hurdles indoor track, Drill Hall at Cornell University

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